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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

29 February - 6 March

1948

NUMBER 62

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan (Section II).

Short Title: TB-PH-AIM-3.

Ministry of Welfare Directives:

As announced in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #60 for period 15 February - 21 February the following is a list of directives issued by various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare for the period 15 February - 21 February.

19 February From: Chief, Disease To: All Prefectural
(Hatsu-Yo, No. 172) Prevention Bureau Governors

Subject: Investigation of number of motor vehicles and vessels for sanitary works.

19 February From: Chief, Disease To: Governor of Kanagawa
(Hatsu-Yo, No. 176) Prevention Bureau Prefecture

Subject: National Subsidy on Construction of VI Hospital.

19 February From: Chief, Disease To: All Prefectural
(Hatsu-Yo, No. 177) Prevention Bureau Governors

Subject: Report on condition of Payment of Government Employee.

20 February From: Chief, Disease To: All Prefectural
(Hatsu-Yo, No. 190) Prevention Bureau Governors

Subject: Preventive work for Infectious Diseases and Venereal Diseases at health centers.

20 February From: Chief, Disease To: Governor,
(Hatsu-Yo, No. 194) Prevention Bureau Kumamoto Prefecture

Subject: National Subsidy for Infectious Disease Prevention and VI Prevention for Fiscal year of 1948.

20 February From: Chief, Disease To: All Prefectural
(Hatsu-Yo, No. 205) Prevention Bureau Governors

Subject: Procedure of Handling certificate issued according to Art. 6 of Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

18 February From: Chief, Public Health To: All Prefectural
(Hatsu-Koho, No. 9) Bureau Governors

Subject: Distribution of Budget for Fiscal year of 1947.

21 February From: Chief, Public Health To: All Prefectural
(Hatsu-Koho, No. 107) Bureau Governors

Subject: Information on the establishment of National Park Department in the Ministry.

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21 February
(Hatsu-I, No. 87)

From: Chief, Medical Affairs
Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Appointment of Narcotic Control Directors according to
Imperial Ordinance No. 528.

18 February
(Hatsu-ji, No. 66)

From: Chief, Children's Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Business Conference for Chiefs of Children's Sections in
the Prefectural Offices.

17 February
(Hatsu-Gyo, No. 158)

From: Chief, Relief Bureau
Repatriation Board.

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Treatment of Properties Belonging to Okinawans who
repatriated from Japan after the Termination of War.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Procedure for Securing "Gift Books" for Japanese

The following information is based upon a press release from CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 28 August 1947, concerning the procedure to follow to provide literature to Japanese nationals.

Organizations, institutions and individuals in the United States may mail books, magazines and other publications to SCAP and designate the Japanese who are to receive them. The books or other publications must be addressed to: Chief, Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco. In a corner of the address label should be entered: "For Military Agency: Gift Publications". Inner labels in the packages may indicate the intended recipients. To the Chief, CI&E Section, the donor should write a letter listing the publications sent, naming the Japanese who are to receive them and giving any special instructions.

Gift subscriptions to magazines may be given in the same way. The donor is to give instructions as to the recipient in a letter which should arrive before the first copy of the magazine.

CI&E, unless there is reason to believe they might negate the objectives of the Occupation, passes the gift publications on to the Ueno Imperial Library, Tokyo, which has undertaken to see that they are delivered to the designated recipients.

The same channel is open to Occupation personnel desiring to give books and publications to Japanese nationals.

Program for Physically Handicapped Persons

Public Health and Welfare Section has recently reviewed a plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare for the vocational training of physically handicapped persons. The plan has also been studied by SCAP's Labor Division, ESS and Adult Education Division, CI&E, and will represent a cooperative effort on the part of the Ministries of Labor, Education and Welfare.

Generally, the government plan includes all physically handicapped persons. Present vocational training and educational facilities will emphasize training for these persons, while national and local committees will study the problem in all its phases. Labor, industry, education, social work and other fields will be represented on these committees. Their work will include studies of resources for training; publicity to assure interest in the program and to assist in overcoming the reticence of industry toward hiring the retrained handicapped; encouragement of the handicapped, etc.

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The Ministry of Welfare has secured funds for grants-in-aid to implement a small part of this program in a limited number of prefectures, Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs, Instruction #1580 (Sha-Hatsu #1580) has been issued to Governors of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Niigata, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Kyoto and Kagawa Prefectures. (Inclosure 1). This particular phase of the program will primarily effect seriously physically handicapped persons, who, for various reasons, will not be particularly effective in a retraining program. It will, however, relieve some hospitals of care for that group of persons well beyond the treatment stage who now form such a large percentage of hospital patients, but who need only terminal care.

It is expected that the program will be augmented considerably during the coming fiscal year (1948-49). (Note: Because of the difficult housing situation at present, it is expected that these institutions will not have a rapid turnover of trainees. Also, because of the nature of some of the handicaps involved, it is possible that such institutions will be providing long time and terminal care for some of the individuals).

It should also be noted that the Japanese Government has been criticized for delaying the provision of a program for physically handicapped persons. This delay resulted from the reluctance of the government to provide a program for physically handicapped persons, since by its nature this group is made up largely of veterans. This factor has been weighed by SCAP and the program is without objection, if conducted on a non-preferential or non-discriminatory basis).

Family members will be allowed to live in institutions where space is available.

Publications Concerning Welfare

22 In Public Health and Welfare Section II, Weekly Bulletin #61, for period
as to the publishers of the material listed. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East
22nd Street, New York 10, New York, publishes: Social Work Yearbook, 1947 and
22 Social Work as a Profession by Esther Lucille Brown. The University of Chicago
Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, publishes: The Social Service
Review and Community Organization for Social Welfare by Wayne McMillen.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Chapter Expansion:

22 At a meeting of all Red Cross Chapter Directors from every prefecture on
February, at National Headquarters, the officials of the Japanese Red Cross
presented their new plans for extending Red Cross services below the chapter level.
Up until this time, the Japanese Red Cross has not been organized below the pre-
fectural headquarters level to administer Red Cross services to the communities
of Japan. The only organization below the prefectural level has been that of
the government heads who have served as Red Cross branch and sub-branch contacts
and the service of these persons to the Japanese Red Cross has been limited pri-
marily to that of fund raising. The plan of extending the administration concerns
the development of volunteer advisory committees for each service at every level.
This was the first presentation of the new plan and it was announced that the first
service program to be introduced on a nation-wide basis will be that of Volunteer
Services.

Volunteer Services:

The training conference for the Volunteer Services program has been set for the latter part of April, exact date to be announced later. Chapter directors have been urged to contact community leaders and were requested to appoint a Volunteer Service Chairman from each prefecture to attend the training conference in April. They were instructed to select a woman for this position, if the services of a suitable woman could be secured.

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In Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 57 (period 25 - 31 January) there was attached an English translation of a "Volunteer Services" questionnaire survey sent out to all Japanese Red Cross chapters. Of the 46 sent out, 38 have been returned and these are now being reviewed by Japanese Red Cross officials at National Headquarters. English translations are also being made and these will be studied, findings compiled and information presented to an advisory group at headquarters. This information is expected to provide a sound basis for the development of volunteer projects by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Section. The Information will also be used in the program of the Volunteer Leadership Training Conference. Any material from the survey which may be useful to other agencies, will be made available to them.

A group of 30 women leaders of the Tokyo area were invited to attend an informal meeting at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters for the purpose of learning about plans regarding the new Volunteer Service program and other services as well. Thirty women were invited and 24 attended the meeting or sent representatives. Presentations of the Volunteer Service program, Home Nursing and Junior Red Cross were made by Japanese Red Cross officials.

Members of the group participated in an animated discussion and appeared enthusiastic and interested. They stressed the fact that there must be nationwide and well planned publicity to inform the Japanese public of the new aims and objectives of the Japanese Red Cross. Those attending the meeting indicated that they would be willing to serve in advisory capacities on committees both at the national and chapter level in helping to develop the new programs. It is hoped that from this group, the nucleus of a national advisory committee on Volunteer Service will be appointed.

This was the first meeting of its kind ever to be held at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, and undoubtedly was helpful in pointing out to Japanese Red Cross officials, the potential use of volunteers, particularly in an advisory capacity. It is hoped that this will lend impetus to the plans for making the Japanese Red Cross an organization to serve the people of Japan.

Tokyo Chapter Conference:

On 4 and 5 March, the Tokyo Chapter held meetings for the branch and sub-branch heads to inform them of the new plan to extend service programs throughout all the communities. Specific emphasis was given to the Volunteer Service program. There was excellent attendance (170 persons in attendance) at these meetings and interest was manifested on the part of the branch and sub-branch heads. However, the meetings clearly revealed that the Japanese Red Cross is faced with the same problems of every other agency in Japan - those of defining new concepts, clarifying responsibilities and informing its own staff members of its aims and objectives

Home Nursing:

A course for Instructors of Home Nursing started March 1st and will continue for a ten-day period. This course will approximate 100 hours of instruction and practice teaching. The Nagoya Chapter is acting as host for this training course. The following chapters have sent 14 nurse representatives and if they complete the course satisfactorily, they will be authorized as instructors to teach home nursing to lay people: Nara, Mie, Aichi, Gifu, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, and Kyoto.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of disease for the period 28 February - 5 March.

Prefecture
Hyogo

Disease
Anthrax

Number of Cases
1

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A booklet entitled "We Grow Up", (Educational Health Circular No. 102 by U.S. Public Health Service, Washington D.C.) has been translated into Japanese and published. Copies may be ordered from Mr. Masaru Takizawa, 20 Tokumochi, Ikegami, Ohtaku, Tokyo at ¥ 35.00 per copy. This booklet deals with the fundamental material on Sex Education and can be used in many groups.

The Chief Nurses meeting of Eighth Army was held at Zama this week and a representative from this Division was present to speak on Nursing Affairs. A report was furnished from those hospitals sponsoring the training program that was held for Japanese nurses. The reports indicated that as the Japanese nurses were learning rapidly and would be very valuable in the hospitals. This program has created a great interest in all prefectures. Many of the commanding officers attended the closing of the formal course and presented the certificates.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

In the period 22 - 28 February a total of 1,020 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment for use in insect and rodent control measures were shipped to nine prefectures under supervision of Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>ITT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	120	0	0	0
Iwate	0	0	504	0
Nagano	0	30	12	0
Aichi	48	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	120
Ehime	24	6	6	12
Saga	0	18	0	0
Nagasaki	0	30	30	0
Kagoshima	0	24	0	36
Total	192	108	552	168

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No. 53, 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948. Section IV, second paragraph under "Distribution". The plan of distribution of absorbent cotton for use until the ration plan of distribution became effective was discussed. Quantities of 50-gram packages to be shipped to each prefecture were listed. Actual shipments, differing somewhat from these figures, were as listed below:

JANUARY DISTRIBUTION OF ABSORBENT COTTON

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity (Kilograms)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity (Kilograms)</u>
Hokkaido	6,163.75	Kanagawa	3,054.65
Iwate	4,421.35	Niigata	3,852.7
Akita	6,172.45	Tokyo	9,888.7
Fukushima	7,526.4	Yamanashi	1,636.5
Yamagata	1,150.6	Gifu	3,982.35
Tochigi	2,168.3	Shizuoka	5,949.95
Ibaraki	5,562.35	Aichi	12,096.3
Gumma	2,800.7	Toyama	3,500.35
Saitama	5,384.1	Ishikawa	3,589.85

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(Kilograms)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(Kilograms)</u>
Osaka	5,694.55	Yamaguchi	3,014.75
Kyoto	3,147.05	Hirōshima	5,627.2
Shiga	548.3	Okayama	3,472.15
Nara	2,236.35	Ehime	1,552.65
Wakayama	1,604.6	Fukuoka	6,936.8
Shimane	972.5	Saga	909.9
Hyogo	1,088.35	Nagasaki	1,600
Tottori	1,451.8	Kumamoto	6,292.65
Kagawa	3,157.15	Oita	3,082.9
Tokushima	2,228.15	Miyazaki	-
Kochi	715.1	Kagoshima	5,332.45

Total - 149,566.70

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, by prefectures, for hospital use, for February and March, is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by Ministry of Welfare direct to hospitals on 19 January for month of February and 20 February for month of March. (Unit: Ton).

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Sub-Standard</u>	<u>Lignite</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sendai	Aomori	741	1,100	1,165	3,006
	Iwate	536	710	1,197	2,443
	Miyagi	857	200	2,166	3,223
	Akita	448	780	1,344	2,572
	Yamagata	370	600	1,037	2,007
	Fukushima	448	500	481	1,429
	Total	3,400	3,890	7,390	14,680
Tokyo	Ibaraki	965	380	120	1,465
	Tochigi	279	900	27	1,206
	Gumma	427	900	25	1,352
	Saitama	709	765	28	1,502
	Chiba	991	770	22	1,783
	Tokyo	4,732	900	410	6,042
	Kanagawa	1,679	1,000	105	2,784
	Yamanashi	54	900		954
	Nagano	737	400	94	1,231
	Niigata	487	200	169	856
	Total	11,060	7,115	1,000	19,175
Nagoya	Shizuoka	689	420	1,027	2,136
	Aichi	726	920	1,133	2,779
	Mie	316	220	769	1,305
	Gifu	277		1,264	1,541
	Ishikawa	587	550	1,014	2,151
	Toyama	405	200	743	1,348
	Total	3,000	2,310	5,950	11,260
Osaka	Shiga	279	915	149	1,343
	Kyoto	1,014	1,100	190	2,304
	Osaka	2,321	1,200	390	3,911
	Hyogo	1,776	1,100	244	3,120
	Nara	128	940	82	1,150
	Wakayama	166	1,100		1,266
	Fukui	316	800	195	1,311
	Total	6,000	7,155	1,250	14,405

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<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Sub-Standard</u>	<u>Lignite</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hiroshima	Tottori	264	200		464
	Shimane	402	200		602
	Okayama	1,002	200		1,202
	Hiroshima	<u>1,252</u>	<u>285</u>		<u>1,537</u>
	Total	2,920	885		3,805
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	900	335		1,255
Shikoku	Tokushima	140	265		405
	Kagawa	431			431
	Ehime	524			524
	Kochi	<u>165</u>			<u>165</u>
	Total	1,260	265		1,525
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,566	100	104	1,770
	Saga	673	700	79	1,452
	Nagasaki	934	165	52	1,151
	Kumamoto	628		129	757
	Oita	448	200	14	662
	Miyazaki	310	200	16	526
	Kagoshima	<u>701</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,677</u>
	Total	5,260	2,325	410	7,995
Grand Total -		33,800	24,300	16,000	74,100

A further breakdown of solid fuel allocation (standard coal), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, for February and March, is tabulated below. Ministry of Education officials mailed allocation tickets direct to hospitals on 19 January for month of February and on 20 February for month of March. (Unit: Ton).

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Quantity of Coal</u>
Tohoku	Aomori	Zaifu-machi Aomori-City	Aomori Medical College	45
		Tomino Hirosaki-city	Hirosaki Women's Welfare College	5
	Iwate	Uchimaru Morioka-city	Iwate Medical College	45
	Miyagi	Katahira-cho Sendai-city	Tohoku University	420
	Akita	Higashidote-machi, Akita-city	Akita Prefectural Women's Medical College	45
	Fukushima	Mukawakita-machi Fukushima-ken	Fukushima Prefectural Women's Medical College	75
		Total		635
Kanto Shinetsu	Gunma	Iwagami-cho Maebashi-city	Maebashi Medical College	20
	Chiba	Ibana-machi Chiba-city	Chiba Medical University	200

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<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Quantity of Coal</u>
	Tokyo	Idabashi Chiyoda-ku	First Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	90
		Sendagi-cho Bunkyo-ku	Second Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	45
		Shinano-machi Shingiku-ku	Hospital Attached to Keio University	90
		Atago-machi, Shiba-ku	Tokyo Jikei-kai Medical University	90
		Hongo, Bunkyo-ku	Juntendo Medical University	45
		Higashiokubo, Shinjiku-ku	Tokyo Medical University	45
		Motofuji-machi Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo University	647
		Zoshigaya Bunkyo-ku	Zoshigaya Branch Hospital Attached to Medical Faculty of Tokyo University	50
		Shiroganedai-machi, Shiba	Infectious Diseases Research Institute	30
		Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku	Women's Medical College Attached to Red Cross Hospital	30
		Kawada-cho, Shinjiku-ku	Tokyo Women's Medical College	80
		Omori, Omori-ku	Toho Medical University	15
		Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	Nippon Dental University	20
		Kitasenzoku-machi	Nippon Women's Dental Medical College	2
		Hirazuka, Shinagawa-ku	Showa Medical University	80
		Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo Women's Dental-Medical College	2
		Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo Dental- Medical University	10
	Kanagawa	Urafune-Machi, Minami-ku	Yokohama Municipal Medical College	18
	Niigata	Asahi-machi dori Niigata-city	Niigata Medical University	210
	Tokyo	Otani-machi Itabashi-ku	Medical Faculty of of Nippon University	45

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<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Quantity of Coal</u>
	Nagano	Matsumoto-city Asahi-machi	Matsumoto Medical College	36
		Total		1900
Tokai Hokuriku	Ishikawa	Zuchitoriba Naga- machi Kanazawa-city	Kanazawa Medical University	130
	Gifu	Hongo-machi, Gifu-city	Gifu Prefectural Women's Medical College	90
	Aichi	Higashi-ku Nagoya-city	Nagoya University	110
		Yatomi-machi, Showa-ku Nagoya-city	Nagoya Women's Medical College	70
	Mie	Otani-machi Tau-city	Mie Prefectural Medical College	10
		Total		410
Kinki	Kyoto	Yoshida-machi, Sakyo-ku Kyoto-city	Kyoto University	355
		Kawara-machidori, Kami- kyo-ku, Kyoto-fu	Kyoto Medical University	260
		Kyoto-fu	Women's College Attached to Kyoto Medical University	15
	Osaka	Kita-ku Osaka-city	Osaka University	235
		Makikata-machi, Kochi- gun, Osaka-fu	Osaka Women's High Medical College	45
		Higashi-ku, Osaka-city	Hospital Attached to Osaka Dental Medical College	10
		Nishiogyi-machi, Kita- ku, Osaka-city	Osaka Municipal Medical College	75
		Takatsuki-city, Osaka-fu	Osaka Medical University	60
	Hyogo	Kusunoki-machi, Kouto-ku Kobe-city	Hyogo Prefectural Medical University	90
	Nara	Yagimachi, Takaichi-gun	Nara Prefectural Medical College	45
	Wakayama	Bisono-machi, Wakayama- city	Wakayama Prefectural Medical College	10
		Total		1200
Chiugoku	Tottori	Nishi-machi, Yonago-city	Yonago Medical University	90
	Okayama	Kaku, Okayama-city	Okayama Medical University	310

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<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Quantity of Coal</u>
	Hiroshima	Futakawa-machi, Kure-city, Hiroshima	Hiroshima Medical College	90
		Total		490
	Yamaguchi	Nakaube, Ube-city	Yamaguchi Prefectural Medical College	15
		Total		15
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Hakozaki-cho, Fukuoka-city	Kyushu University	500
		Asahi-machi, Kurume-city	Kurume Medical University	300
		Kokura-city	Fukuoka Prefectural Medico-Dental College	125
	Nagasaki	Kozen-machi, Nagasaki-city	Nagasaki Medical University	125
	Kumamoto	Honjo-machi, Kumamoto-city	Kumamoto Medical University	250
	Oita	Zurumihara, Boppu-city	Research Institute for Hot Spring of Kyushu University	30
	Kagoshima	Kamoike-machi, Kagoshima-city	Kagoshima Prefectural Medical College	20
		Total		1350
		Grand Total		6000

A total of 4,386,601 lbs. of 10% IIT Dust, 346,498 gallons of 5% IIT Spray, and 255,324 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 28 February.

The weekly report of production of IIT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for the period 22 - 28 February.

	Total Mfgd. to date 21 Feb.	No. Mfgd. 22-28 Feb.	Total Mfgd. to date 28 Feb.	Total shipped to date 28 Feb.	Balance on Hand
IIT Dusters	91,016	1,630	92,646	79,452	13,194
sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	43,943	1,200	45,143	21,763	23,380
sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	25,948	400	26,348	14,412	11,936
sprayer, hand type, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. capacity	40,210	500	40,710	29,696	11,014
power Dusters	15	1	16	-	16
Total	201,132	3,731	204,863	145,323	59,540

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SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL

A registered physician, who proved to be a narcotic addict, has purchased narcotics on numerous occasions using the name and registry number of other doctors. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is advising all prefectural narcotic agents to carry out the following instructions:

1. To require full identification of the physician before supplying official order forms.
2. To compare the signature on application for order form with that on registration application.
3. To instruct wholesalers to require identification of registrants when purchasing narcotics.

The Ministry of Welfare has advised all prefectural governors that narcotic agents designated to have judicial police power by the Minister of Welfare will not be discharged or transferred to other duties without previous notification to the Minister of Welfare. In addition the Minister of Welfare must be notified when any such agents resign. In the past these agents have been transferred to other prefectural sections by prefectural governors although the agents had received extensive training in narcotic enforcement from the Ministry of Welfare. Under the present program it will be possible to build and maintain a capable force of narcotic agents.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Refresher Training Courses

Reference is made to Section V of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #49 for period 30 November - 6 December 1947. The fourth refresher class for Public Health Officers (doctors) and the third class for Public Health Sanitarians will begin on 9 April. These courses will extend over a 12 week period ending 3 July. The second class for Public Health Veterinarians and the second class for Public Health Pharmacists will also begin on 9 April, and will cover an eight week period ending on 12 June. All courses are conducted at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

The urgent need for training in public health of those currently on duty in the nation's public health organization is well known. Military Government Health Officers should determine that the Japanese prefectural officials send students to these courses and that the students selected are the best available and that necessary financial provisions are made for those selected. The future possibilities of these students and their intention of remaining in public health work should receive careful consideration. Invitation and information relative to the above courses have been sent to the prefectures by the Director of the Institute of Public Health.

Public Health Train

The Public Health Train exhibit is due to return to Tokyo on 28 March from its tour of the Kyushu region. Tentative plans call for the exhibit to tour the Kinki region from 12 April - 23 June.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 13 February shows 3,416 hospitals with a capacity of 211,291 beds of which 92,787 were occupied. During this same period, 288,117 out-patients were treated.

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SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

As announced in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 56 for the period 18 - 24 January, a set of six charts, constituting a condensed analysis of the social insurances in Japan, has been distributed to Welfare Officers of the Military Government Teams and Regions.

Recent spot checks in the field have revealed a wide-spread lack of understanding on the part of prefectural officials of the newly revised referee and appeals system.

Frequently establishment of the new appeal boards to be created for the purpose of handling appeals under National Health Insurance has been delayed without good cause. Their equivalent one-person organ for the several compulsory social insurance programs (to wit: Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance) is the referee (at least one in each prefecture). While these have been appointed in all but one of the places visited, the new appointee frequently has been given other duties. In some prefectures he is holding actually the position of deputy chief of the prefectural Insurance Section.

The result has been doubly unfortunate. Firstly, his duties in the administrative office have kept the referee from devoting the necessary time to his proper function, which is, at this stage, that of advising the insured of their right to appeal, etc., secondly, his independence and initiative in correcting administrative lapses have thus been placed in jeopardy. The prefectural offices in question have been advised to make the necessary changes.

National Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reports there are a total of 9,136 public health nurses on duty with the National Health Insurance association. Of the total, 1,966 are probationary nurses, until they have passed a public health nurse test given by the prefectural Health Department and served three months in a public health center. The term of probation varies from three to twelve months depending on the individual's initiative and previous training. Many have been midwives before entering the public health nursing field, and their period of required training is less.

The nurses are under administrative control of the Insurance Section in the prefecture through the officials of the association in which they work. Professional supervision and training are the responsibility of the public health service. However, due to lack of personnel this is usually accomplished through 68 public health nurses, who are employed by the National Health Insurance prefectural federations but work in cooperation with the Insurance Section and health service. The national federation employs one nurse as general director who is located in the Insurance Bureau in the Ministry.

Difficulties have been indicated in the utilization of the National Health Insurance public health nurse, who continues to be employed by an association which has suspended operations or is not using her in a professional capacity. If the nurse desires to transfer to the prefectural Public Health Department, it can be accomplished in two ways: first, through an agreement with the local association officials and the prefectural officials she can be transferred temporarily; second, the nurse can resign and then make application to the Public Health Department for a position as public health nurse. The first method has been used in more than 500 cases and is considered the most desirable for the future of the National Health Insurance program. Reports reveal that more than 550 associations are operating with only the public health nurse on duty and a considerable amount of her time is used for clerical work. In some cases the town office has employed the nurse following the suspension of the association.

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According to the National Health Insurance Law of 1936, as revised, contribution rates of each individual association as fixed by its association council (KUMIAI KAI) need the prefectural governor's approval in order to take effect. Similarly, dissolution of any association, decided by a three-fourths majority of its councilmen, must be approved by the prefectural governor to become effective.

Inspection of several prefectures has revealed that entirely inadequate contribution rates continue to be levied by a majority of associations with the token approval of the prefectural district offices. Consequently, more associations, finding it impracticable to operate on a shoe-string budget, have decided to suspend activities. Prefectural authorities frequently have taken the attitude that suspension, even though it may amount to dissolution in fact, was not in need of approval by the prefectural governor's office.

The Insurance Chiefs in the prefectures visited were advised to take a more active stand in current attempts to preserve and rehabilitate National Health Insurance. The matter will be taken up with the appropriate officials in the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Conrad F. Sams
CONRAD F. SAMs
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl: Instructions concerning Assistance for Livings of Physically Handicapped Persons (Sha-Hatsu No. 1580).

NOTE: Publication of the Weekly Communicable Disease Report for the week ending 28 February and the Monthly report for the four-week period ending 28 February will be delayed because of the failure to receive current reports from 24 prefectures. This was in large part due to the recent strike of employees of the Ministry of Communications.

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13 February 1948

FROM: Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

TO : Governors of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Niigata, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Kyoto and Kagawa Prefectures.

RE : Instructions concerning Assistance for Livings of Physically Handicapped Persons.

In view of actual situations under which physically handicapped persons are needy at present, it has been decided that the state subsidy will be granted to creation of "dormitories" attached work training shops to aid those who, regardless of causes, such as war, disaster, accident and others, are physically handicapped owing to injury or illness. Therefore it is desired that an adequate undertaking plan to match with the actual circumstances of each district will be formed and a subsidy to it will be requested. And in case that plan is carried out, you will make your effort to achieve your purpose paying attention to the following matters.

And concerning the subject matter we already conferred with Labor and Education Ministries.

ACCOUNTS

1. Matter concerning the undertaking plan.

1) Items and estimates of subsidies shall be as follows:

<u>Item of Subsidy</u>	<u>Amount of subsidy</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Expense for "dormitory		
Extraordinary expense		Subsidized total amount
Management expense	Personnel expense Guidance expense	Subsidized one-half

2) It is fixed that, to avoid new construction as far as possible, unused works of national or prefectural hospitals will be converted and utilized as such institutions. But it shall be allowed that under unavoidable circumstances existing buildings, such as factories and barracks of ex-army or Navy, will be rebuilt after purchased, limited to the plan for this fiscal year.

3) Subsidies shall be appropriated in the budgets of prefectural expenditures.

2. Matter concerning operation of "dormitories" for the physically handicapped.

1) Responsibility for management.

These institutions shall be public institutions run by prefectures under the supervision of Governor. The management shall not be entrusted to private or half-private and half-governmental agencies.

2) Persons to be accommodated.

- (a) The persons eligible for accommodation shall be those who have been sick or disabled (chiefly persons with a limb or more amputated or handicapped seriously) and who after medical treatment still require extra-ordinary protection (needy persons in general).

- (b) Persons with a lesser degree of physical handicaps who do not come under the preceding paragraph shall, for their vocational rehabilitation, learn technical skill at a vocational training institute, technical school or ordinary work training shop.
- (c) Those who are in hospitals or in institutions and who fall under the preceding items shall be accommodated with priority.
- (d) In selecting persons to be accommodated, non-preferential and non-discriminatory principles, as instructed frequently, shall be observed, and ex-service men and ex-civilian employees of Army and Navy shall be treated strictly as well as general civilians.
- (e) It shall be allowed that an inmate having dependents will live together with them so far as equipment permits.
- (f) In case an inmate has learned technical skill and finds an adequate housing at other place, it shall be guided that he or she may, for the efficient use of the institution, remove to it as far as possible.

3. Work training shop.

- (a) This institution shall have a work training shop that is most suitable to the physically handicapped and is able enough to forecast keeping of materials and disposition of products, having a promising future, and it shall be utilized by its inmates and their dependents. In principle, inmates (including their dependents) shall be self-supporting by such means. But needy persons shall be protected according to Daily Life Security Law.

And in case their situations are allowed by the manager, it will be allowed that they will be employed by other.

- (b) To operate smoothly the work training shop, a respectable working fund is necessary. And one who runs it does not only prepare for such funds, but it shall be necessary to take measures, such as occupational aid under Daily Life Security Law, loan from People's Bank and loan from Reconstruction Bank or other general banking facilities, etc.
- (c) Flexibility is necessary for operation of vocational training work, and it will be allowed to take measures that all the intendant besides working fund will be disposed apart from the prefectural accounts. And it will be allowed that, as a way for this purpose, a prefecture will let its utilizers create a suitable organization like a cooperative association and let them manage it profitably on independent accounts after a contract for utilization is concluded between the prefecture and the said organization. In such a case, it shall clearly be written in the contract that it shall be operated under the supervision of the Governor.
- (d) Care shall be taken to pay in operation of the work training shop. And it will be allowed that a body experienced in the vocational training work will be made to cooperate in its management. But, in such a case, a person responsible for management of the work training shop shall, in the status of a regular or non-regular official of the prefecture, be under the supervision of the Governor.

4. Management.

- (a) The governor of urban and local prefecture, who will be responsible for the management of the institution, shall, under the preceding paragraph present a draft for the regulation necessary for the management to the Welfare Ministry and decide the regulation after gaining its approval.
- (b) The institution shall be managed earnestly by a director who will be responsible for the management under the control of the governor and other necessary staff. In view of obtaining suitable personnel as the director and the principle staff, the governor shall consult with Welfare Ministry before their appointment.
- (c) Of the necessary expenses for the maintenance of the institution, expenses for electric light, water rate and etc., shall be borne by the inmates (in case the inmates are unable to cover these expenses, the Daily Life Security Law shall be applied).

3. Division of Responsibility and cooperation in the Prefectural Government

Cooperation of Welfare, Labor and Educational Department of prefectural government and Labor Standard Prefectural Office is most necessary for the operation of these facilities. Therefore, care should be taken in the following points and smooth operation should be obtained, each sharing the responsibility of its own.

1. Welfare Department shall arrange for the over-all management of whole facilities and the operation of work training shops (supply of material and others).
2. Welfare, education and labor officials concerned will decide, after their consultation, what kinds of training are suitable and in what facilities they are to be given and where it should be carried out, etc.
3. Labor officials shall provide money for vocational training teachers and for beginners training allowances, as provided under the Employment Security Law, its enforcement Regulations and instructions, within the limits of the budget. Labor officials shall set the training standards.
4. As for the choice and appointment of teachers, both Labor and Educational Department shall cooperate positively.
5. Labor officials shall attempt to find normal employment for those who acquired techniques and are able to be transferred anywhere through Public Employment Security Office. To those who are in distress the Daily Life Security Law shall be applied.

4. Relation to the Labor Standard Law.

1. Labor Standard Office shall decide labor standards in work training shops for those taken at the said facilities and manage that handicapped should also get prevailing wages, if possible.
2. Those who are under 15 years of age shall not be employed.
3. Members of families of the handicapped who utilize work training shop will be subject to the Labor Standard Law and they shall be managed to get prevailing wages.
4. No members of the family of the handicapped can be required to work in the work training shop -- can seek more profitable employment if they want.

5. Contact with quarters concerned.

In the current social situation, the present project involves many problems, not only for the establishment of these facilities but also for their management after their functioning, which cannot be borne by the Prefectural Government alone.

A close contact shall be established with agencies concerned and field officials of other ministries for their smooth operation.

6. Application for the subsidy.

For the application of subsidy, the following documents shall be submitted by February 30.

In case there is no change in the application submitted by the distribution maps and such, the shortage only shall be submitted.

1. Application for the transference of subsidy.
2. Plan of undertakings (including fixed number of persons to be admitted).
3. Rough sketch of facilities planned.
4. Estimate or budget of the revenue and the expenditure concerning this subject.
5. Operation plan for vocational training work.
6. Necessary amount of operating fund for vocational training work and its raising plan.

Enclosure 1.